

BANGOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

THE CONTESTED MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The House of Representatives have decided by a vote of 113 to 104, that Messrs. Gholson and Clairborne are duly elected, and are entitled to hold their seats during the whole term of the present Congress. A queer decision, to say the least! The regular election for Representatives in Congress in Miss. is holden in November. The late Congress having expired on the fourth of March last, and the new one having been summoned to assemble in September, it is evident that this State must have been unrepresented; or an extraordinary election be resorted to. The Governor supposing it to be a case of vacancy provided for in the Constitution of the United States, issued his proclamation for an election of members to serve during the present session. These gentlemen were elected expressly for the extra session only. They claimed their seats for this session only. That claim was contested. And in deciding this question, the House by a party vote have declared that they are elected, not for the special session, for which the Governor ordered an election, and for which only their credentials show that they were elected, and for which only the people elected them, but for the whole Congress. And why so strange and unheard of a decision? The reason is obvious. The majority of the party in the House is very small, and cannot always be depended upon in these colliding days; "two good men and true" like these, whose votes always come down for the administration with the certainty and regularity of a trip hammer, cannot be spared. They must be retained at all hazards. It will not do to trust the people in another election since Mr. Van Buren's message has been read by them. The vote of Maine has satisfied them of that. But will this bold manœuvre save the members and the "Party"? We think not. The regular election is to be holden in November. The candidates are already in the field. The able, eloquent and fearless Poyntiss is now on an electioneering tour through the State, and according to the latest accounts, is making converts to the Whig cause, wherever he is heard. Should he be elected, and we know that he and his friends are confident of his success, he will go to Washington with his credentials in his pocket and demand his seat. And bold, desperate and reckless as the majority are, they will not dare to deprive a State of the Representatives of their choice. This vote discloses one cheering fact. The "Party" dare not rely on their strength in the House, and dare not trust the people. They are conscious that the power is departing from them.

THE CURRENCY.

Man in perfect health, hardly knows that he has a stomach or a heart. It is only when those vital organs become deranged by disease that he is sensible of their existence. It is much the same with the body politic and the currency. When the currency is in a sound and healthy state, when capital receives its profits, and labor its reward, certain, regular, and adequate, the people do not talk or even think upon the subject. Such was the case in this country before the commencement of the warfare upon the Bank of the United States. But now, when in consequence of that warfare and the subsequent attacks upon the credit system, the whole circulation is deranged; when capital is almost annihilated and labor is cheated of its earnings, when the empirics, who by their "experiments" have destroyed the healthy state of the monetary system, tell us with a cool impudence rarely equalled, that they have nothing further to do with the matter, that it is no business of theirs to cure the mischiefs they have caused, that they take care of themselves only and leave the people to their fate; when it is manifest from the avowed policy and settled course of the administration, that relief is to come only from the people, and must be obtained through their instructions given at the ballot-box; the currency has become a subject of popular inquiry, of popular discussion and of all absorbing interest. But, unfortunately, it has at the same time become so mixed up with party politics and obscured by party prejudice, that the opinions of the wisest and best among us are disregarded, and that no real and warning unheeded. The objection cannot exist to the opinions of foreigners who have no part, interest or feeling in our political contests. We have therefore looked for publication some passages in late foreign works of reputation on this subject to give to-day an extract from an article in the great number of Blackwood's Magazine. We read it to the careful perusal of those of our fellow-citizens who are not yet cured of localism and the gold mania.

Every body knows that the States of the New World are a territory, most of it of the fertility, equal to the surface of all including Russia, on this side of the Atlantic, and eighteen times the whole of Europe. In this immense territory of about twelve millions of square miles, active, industrious, and energetic every year, and capable of producing at the same rate of increase, of products, two hundred millions of people, in comfort and happiness. The want to sustain the fortunes of a few unprincipled speculators of gold. Nothing but CAPITAL. This, however, is the only way to sustain the fortunes of a few unprincipled speculators of gold. Nothing but CAPITAL. This, however, is the only way to sustain the fortunes of a few unprincipled speculators of gold.

flour, based on sound principles, becomes an indispensable element in the progress of social improvement.

Banks are the great instrument by which integrity and talent add to the want of capital; by which prudence and industry, setting out on the basis of paper credit, attain at length to the solid advantage of substantial capital. Such a system, quadruples at once the active capital of the country, by producing a paper capital based on credit, which, as long as that credit remains unshaken, answers all the purposes of encouraging industry just as well as the metallic treasures of Mexico and Peru. It prevents a large portion of the national wealth from being absorbed in the unprofitable and unproductive form of a metallic currency, and provides for the necessary circulation at a fifth part of its cost. Old States in which capital is redundant, and all home employment nearly filled up, may dispense with a paper currency, just as the finished scholar may discard the rudiments, or the accomplished quonarian forget the lessons of the *mnemonic*; but till that last stage has arrived, it is the greatest act of national insanity to destroy or restrain, except within those limits which the public safety requires, the invaluable ally of a paper circulation. It has quadrupled in the last half century the wealth of Scotland, and multiplied tenfold that of America. But for the powerful impulses given by the advances of bankers and the enlarged capital which they put in motion, the industry of the United States instead of having long ago crossed the Alleghany Mountains, and given birth to four millions of men in the valley of the Mississippi, would have been still slowly advancing along the shores of the Atlantic, and not yet have pierced the profound solitudes of the Ohio, or the Missouri.

Accordingly, from a very early period, banking establishments, as well be the case in all free, intelligent, and advancing communities, have been established with extraordinary profusion in the United States. "The advantages, however, with which they are attended, have not been unmitigated with evil; there are elsewhere, fraudulent insolvency too often usurped the King's prerogative, and issued its own worthless paper as the current coin of the realm.

Nothing more is requisite than these figures to show the vast importance of the banking system to the United States, as to every other rising and enterprising people. And it is apparent that such establishments, if rightly understood, are eminently favorable to the progress of freedom, and the real interests of the working classes. Capital solid wealth is ever essentially aristocratic. It never can be very generally or widely diffused, at least in large masses; and therefore, banks which lend a helping hand to enterprise and activity in the earlier and more eventful periods of their career, and enable them to maintain the struggle with older establishments, having the advantage of long-tried connexions and realized wealth, are eminently favorable to the popular classes, and the best support to the cause of liberty. Without banks a commercial state must ever speedily fall and ever has fallen, under the dominion of a few overgrown mercantile establishments; industry and activity can never maintain their ground in the competition from want of capital. The banker with his notes has done as much for the cause of freedom, as either the printer with his printing press, or the schoolmaster with his grammar.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *England*, at New York. Liverpool papers of Sept. 4, and London of Sept. 3, have been received.

Business was slowly reviving; the operations in the manufacturing districts were obtaining partial employment. The price of Cotton had advanced.

The meeting of Parliament was expected to take place the second week in November. Mr. Stevenson, the U. S. minister, and his lady, were at Ramsgate, on the 20th of August, where they intended to pass a few days, for the benefit of a bathing.

The present King of Hanover, as male heir, has claimed all the Crown Diamonds of England taken thither by his ancestor George I.

Nothing of importance from France. Some little excitement had occurred at Paris, from a shoemaker in the crowd letting fall a rusty pistol as the King's carriage was passing.

In Palermo the cholera had nearly subsided; but it raged in the interior, and on some parts of the coast, with redoubled intensity. It was feared that the epidemic will have carried off one-tenth of the population of Sicily.

Order was re-established in Messina and Syracuse, and in Palermo the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The cholera had made its appearance in Sardinia.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is that of a revolutionary movement in Portugal, under the immediate direction of Field Marshal Marquis Saldanha, the object of which was to restore the charter of Don Pedro. The Queen was at her Palace in Lisbon, in daily expectation of her *arrouchement*; the ministry was recently newly modified, and affairs in great confusion. Saldanha was at Coimbra, in the neighborhood of Oporto, and about to march on that city at the head of a large body of troops. Thence it was supposed he would advance to Lisbon. He is called "the Saviour of his country," the people are every where joining his standard, and the army congrats at his movements. The popular shout is for Saldanha, the Queen, and the Constitutional charter.

In Spain the two factions were fighting as usual, with varying success. The Queen's party just now being in the most trouble.

RUSSIA.

Narrow escape of the Emperor Nicholas. Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th Aug. "The Emperor was present a few days ago at some practices of the artillery, in exploding mines from a great distance, the ignition being produced by means of galvanism. Two bridges were blown up, but in acting upon the second the experiment had been very nearly fatal to the Emperor. The charge was either too powerful, or a false calculation of the distance was made. The force of the explosion was so great, that an immense beam and several other large fragments fell several yards behind the spot where his Majesty was stationed. He did not show the slightest emotion and desired that neither the inventor of the process, nor the officer who had the direction of the experiment, should be subjected to any reprimand. Having, however, afterward learned that a gunner had been mortally wounded, his Majesty ordered the officer to be put under arrest, but the next morning he was set at liberty.

Com. - The Foulard Argre has found a relief for its distress at the result of the Maine election. It stood any the least not of its ability, but takes great comfort in finding that there were more than 100,000 boys in the Maine army. (No. 100,000 boys in the Maine army.)

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3. In the Senate Mr. Rives substituted for the Bank and State divorce bill was lost by a vote of 26 to 23. A subsequent proposition by Mr. Preston to make the State Banks special depositors, was lost by the same vote 26 to 22. The main bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 95 to 33. Mr. Williams voting in the affirmative. Mr. Ruggles absent.

In the House, the report of the election committee on the Mississippi election, declaring Messrs. Gholson and Clairborne entitled to their seats, was concurred in by a vote of 113 to 101.

Wednesday, Oct. 4. In Senate, Mr. McKean presented several memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union, which took the usual course, and were laid on the table without being read or referred.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented on different subjects, and laid on the table.

Mr. Grundy offered a resolution, directing the postmaster general to require that the postage on letters sent by the express mail, shall be paid in advance at the time they are deposited in the office for transportation by those mails. It was read twice and referred to the post-office standing committee.

The bill to regulate the fees of the District Attorneys, for the renewal of revenue bonds, was taken up, discussed by Messrs. Webster, Clay, Clayton, Grundy and Tallmadge, and then laid on the table.

THE TREASURY SYSTEM.

The sub-treasury bill was then taken up; read a third time, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, addressed the Senate at large in favor of the bill, and on a number of collateral topics. He referred in the course of his speech to a remark of a distinguished advocate of the Bank of the United States, that there were no Sabbaths in revolutionary times.

When he had finished, Mr. Webster expressed his thanks to the Senator from Alabama for giving him an opportunity to notice an infamous slander, which had been some time in circulation. He then declared that he had never uttered any such sentiment as that ascribed to him, and that the story was wholly false, slanderous and calumnious.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, explained that he had made no allusion to Mr. Webster, but to another gentleman, (Mr. Binney.)

Mr. Webster, then, in the strongest manner, denied that his distinguished friend had made use of any such expression, and he had never heard it applied to any one but himself.

Mr. Clay admitted the disclaimer, and here the conversation ended.

Mr. Southard then rose and addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means, declaring the establishment of a National Bank inexpedient, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Seargent, of Pa., moved to refer it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and supported his motion with some very just and forcible remarks.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed the motion with great vehemence, and talked in his customary agrarian manner about and about it.

Mr. Adams made some remarks on the general subject, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. He alluded to the challenge Mr. Cambreleng had thrown out to him, yesterday, "to do the work," and said that whenever that member and his friends make a mark sufficiently straight, there might be some chance for him to do it, but at present their marks were rather serpentine and cork screw-like.

After lasting the administration awhile about their financial policy, he withdrew his motion to lay on the table, in order to permit the discussion to proceed.

Mr. Glascock of Georgia, and Mr. Clark of New York opposed the motion to commit.

Mr. Wise advocated the reference to the committee of the whole. He spoke of the two remedies one offered by the finance committees, the loco-foco scheme, and the other the revenue bill of the conservatives.

They had, said he, been referred to the committee of the whole; and he maintained that this remedy ought to have the same direction.

Mr. Wise was interrupted in his remarks by the arrival of the hour for going to the orders of the day.

TREASURY NOTE-BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and took up the bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes.

Mr. Hiddle, of Philadelphia, rose and spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and against the general financial policy of the government. He handled C. J. Ingersoll's inconsistency with great severity.

Mr. Robertson, of Pa. spoke on the same side.

PAINFUL BUT INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

A few months ago a brief account appeared in the newspapers, of the loss of the *Sterling Castle*, an East Indian man, bound from Sydney to Singapore, the dreadful sufferings of the crew, and the rescue of a child from the cruelties of his captors. More recently, the widow of the captain has arrived in England, and gives the story of her almost unparalleled sufferings.

The narrative of which we give a synopsis was given at the Mansion House Court in London, and is authentic. The lady's name is Eliza Frazer. Captain Frazer commanded the vessel.

The *Sterling Castle* left Sydney on the 16th of May, 1836, and on the 23d of the same month struck on the Eliza Coral Reefs. There were upwards of twenty persons on board at the time. A severe gale was blowing at the time, and as soon as it ceased, finding all attempts to save the vessel would be fruitless, the crew embarked in the long-boat and pinnace; with what provisions they could carry. Four days after they had committed themselves to the care of Providence, Mrs. Frazer was delivered of a child while up to her waist in water in the long-boat. The infant was born all right. A few days after the mother was drowned, and the first lieutenant wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he bore from his back for the purpose, and let it go with the tide. The poor mother could not account for the extraordinary vigor with which she was able to keep up against this calamity, added to the other trials which she was doomed to be exposed to. Fortunately she had for a time in a state of health, and was not until a considerable time after the child was conceived to the deep, water that it was brought into a world from which it seems rapidly hurried away.

For a day or two she lay unconscious in vain but she did not die, being all the time without any food or rest. The quantity of the loss of blood, which they found in a small cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst, as well as from the want of food. At last they reached the shore, to which they had been directed by the natives. They were met by a party of natives, and were taken to a hut, where they were given food and water, but their sufferings were multiplied by the want of rest. They were then taken to a hut, where they were given food and water, but their sufferings were multiplied by the want of rest.

from their sufferings, by the interposition of another tempest. In the morning, those who belonged to the long-boat were astonished to find that the pinnace and men who had occupied her, had altogether disappeared. These unfortunate fellows were never heard of more.

At last those in the long boat arrived in sight of land, and soon after their boat ran into White Bay, about one hundred miles north of Moreton Bay, which is the principal of the settlements to which the incorrigible convicts are sent, to pass the remainder of their days in unintermitted labor, and just as they touched the land, they caught sight of vast crowds of naked savages, who soon approached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and raising it up, carried it from the beach to the bushes, with its crew, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their clothes, commencing with the captain and chief officers. After destroying or taking away from them almost every thing they possessed, the savages threw them the heads and intestines of some fish upon which they had been feasting.

After having detained them two days, the savages took them further up in the bushes, and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained, fall into the hands of other tribes, by whom an ingenious variety was to be given to their sufferings. The captain had endeavored to prevail upon them to accept the services of the poor crew for a longer time, being apprehensive that any change among the natives would be for the worse, but they treat all the now naked whites on before them until fresh tribes came up and took each a prisoner, and set him to work in carrying pieces of trees, and toiling in other exhausting ways. Mrs. Frazer, being the only woman, was not selected by any of the tribes, but was left by herself, while they all went onward; but her husband got an opportunity to mention to her not to stir from the place in which she was at the moment, and that he would contrive to see her in a few hours. During that night she lay in the clefts of a rock, and in the morning, after looking about without seeing a creature, she determined to follow some footmarks, and, after having proceeded some distance, she saw a crowd of black women approach. These women belonged to the tribe of savages by whom her husband had been taken up the bush on the preceding day, and they set her to work in trailing wood and lighting fires. Being quite naked, and presenting contrast in her skin which the women did not like, she was compelled by them to rub herself all over with gum and herbs, which had the effect of making her nearly as dark as themselves. They likewise tattooed her all over; and, having pulled her hair out, covered her head with a sort of gum, and stuck the feathers of parrots and other birds all over it.

One of the women, having two children, obliged her to nurse one of them, notwithstanding the severe labor she had to perform, and if the child was out of temper, the nurse was kicked and scratched and thumped for its peevishness. At the expiration of four days, Mrs. Frazer saw her husband for the first time since their separation. He was dragging along a tree, and was greatly fatigued. She had begun to inquire how it happened that he did not manage to let her know where he was, to which he was replying that he dared not look for her, when his tribe suddenly appeared. One of them, having seen them together, made a push at the captain with a spear, and pierced him through the body, which was a corpse in an instant. Mrs. Frazer ran to her husband, cried out, "Jesus of Nazareth! can I endure this no longer," and pulled the spear out of his body, but the breath was gone forever. She then fell senseless, and remained so for a considerable time, and when she recovered her senses, she found herself with the tribe, which she was obliged to serve; but what became of the body of Capt. Frazer she never could learn. Shortly after this catastrophe the first officer of the ship having been informed that the captain had been murdered by one of the tribes, formed, in a fit of desperation, a plan of revenge, lettered, and exhausted with labor as he was. His intention was, however, discovered, and horrible was his punishment. Mrs. Frazer had just lighted a fire by order of her tribe, and the unfortunate man's legs were thrust into it and consumed, while he by the violence of his contortions, actually worked for the rest of his body a grave in the sand in which he was embowered.

Two days after this horrible event, a fine looking young man named James Major, was disposed of. Capt. Frazer, who knew a good deal of the character and habits of the savages on this coast, had mentioned to Major that the savages would take off his head for a figure-head to one of their canoes. It seemed, too, that it was usual for the savages who contemplated that sort of execution, to smile in the face of his victim immediately before he struck him to the earth. While Major was at work, the chief of the tribe approached him smiling, and tapped him on the shoulder. At this instant the poor fellow received a blow on the back of his neck from a waddie, or crooked stick, which stunned him. He fell to the ground, and a couple of savages set to work, and by means of sharpened shells, severed the head from the body, with frightful lacerations. They then ate parts of the body, and preserved the head with certain gums of extraordinary efficacy, and affixed it as a figure bust to one of their canoes. The rest of the crew of course expected nothing less than death. Two of the seamen, named Doyle and Big Ben, contrived to steal a canoe, and endeavored to cross an inland lake, but were drowned in the attempt to escape from perhaps a more painful death.

There was a black man named Joseph, who had been steward on board the *Sterling Castle*, when the savages seized the long boat in which the crew had entered White Bay; they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own color, they inflicted no punishment upon him; and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any other of the wretched strangers. This man, who was continually watching for an opportunity to escape, had assured Mrs. Frazer that if he could get away, the first thing he should think of saving, should be hers. He succeeded in stealing a canoe, in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, - how by the way, and the commandant of the penal settlement of the horrible circumstances which had taken place at White Bay and the servitude in which the survivors of the crew were detained. By the time Mrs. Frazer was separated and at a considerable distance from the survivors of the crew, and she had given up all hopes of ever being liberated from this frightful bondage in which she was detained.

When the news of the capture of the crew of the wretched vessel reached Moreton Bay, a number of the troops stationed there started for the service, in pursuing their duty from the savages. By a very few maneuvers entered into by a convict who had been for some years in the bush, among the savages, the object was effected. All the survivors were, to the best of Mrs. Frazer's belief, rescued from the hands of the savages.

which Mrs. Frazer arrived from Sydney at the pier, stated that she was at Sydney at the time of the arrival of that lady, and the circumstances detailed caused the greatest excitement there. The convict to whose extraordinary return Mrs. Frazer's escape, obtained a free pardon from the government there, and a reward of 30 guineas. Boston Times.

WIDE AWAKE. The following is a true copy of a bill and receipt, presented by one of the Constables employed to protect the property in Faneuil and Quincy Halls during the late exhibition there. Mr. Pierce's family, it must be remembered, was admitted gratuitously. (Boston Trans.)

1830. Sept. 30. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

To James Pierce, six nights, at \$1.00 per night, \$6.00. For a view of the most magnificent collection of the Mechanic Arts for myself and family, consisting of thirteen in all. Received payment in full and entire satisfaction. James Pierce.

The Tories are busily seeking for material consolation since the election in our State. We recommend to them the late news from Connecticut.

We ask the attention of our readers to the sketch of the discussion in the Senate on the Sub-Treasury bill, given in our Congressional proceedings to day. They will find another slander of the Tory papers refuted. We shall give the remarks of Mr. V. later, in full, as soon as they are reported.

Money appears to be most abundant in London. As a proof of the great abundance, London Journal says, that the American Bank Bonds, which, after their novelty was over, were not thought so much of, have now again been sought after for investment, and the price has risen to 98 1/2.

The Installation of Rev. Mr. Hottel as Pastor of the Congregational church in Orrington will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Shepard will preach the sermon.

MARRIED. In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lovell, Mr. Henry Emory, to Miss Malinda Wheeler, both of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR. SUNDAY, 8th, sailed, schrs. Waldo, Parker, Russell; Coral, Coker, &c., New York, Cal., Baltimore. Arrived, sloop Mechanic, Kenner, Portland.

NOTICE.

FOR THIS TRIP ONLY, the Steamboat BANGOR (master, J. W. Garsney) will put her passengers on board the Macdonough, for Boston, and will return at Portland until Wednesday morning, and will leave Portland for Bangor at 6 o'clock on the morning of that day for the purpose of accompanying the passengers who wish to attend the sale of the North American Land Company. Returning will leave Bangor for Portland at THURSDAY morning Oct. 12, 1837, at 6 a.m. and arrive at Boston on Friday morning, and will make her regular trip from Boston to Bangor a Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the schooner *Rosario* (master, J. W. Garsney) at the lower wharf in this village, WILLIAM WOOTEN, JONATHAN SPARKS and WILLIAM NORRIS, seamen of said schooner. The above reward and all jail fees and other expenses will be paid for the apprehending and securing of the above named men, or a reliable proposition for either of them; on notifying me of the result. THOMAS SEARS, Master of said schooner.

Wooten is about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion and light hair. Sparks is about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair. Norris is about 21 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and dark hair. Frankfort, Oct. 9, 1837.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. oct9 3mos FRANKFORT.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET. NUMBERED 129 in Reverend Mr. Pomeroy's Morning House. Said Pew is finely situated five from the pulpit on the right and is well cushioned, carpeted and furnished. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. oct10

WANTED. 500 Yds. Cotton and Wool Flannel. 200 lbs. good Woolen Yarn, for sale at the highest price will be paid at 54 Main street. CORB & McKENNY. oct10

AMERICAN ALMANAC. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1838, published by SMITH & PENN. oct10

BANGOR AND PISCATAQUIS CH. RAIL AND ROAD CO. NOTICE. On and after MONDAY, October 16th, we will make but two trips a day, running as follows: Leave Bangor at 7 o'clock A. M. at 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Old Town at 8 o'clock A. M. at 4 o'clock P. M. oct10 E. HARRIS.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT. B. BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat allowed by the State, for sale by SMITH & PENN. 17 West Market-Exp. oct9

NOTICE. THE Subscriber gives public notice that in consideration of the good conduct of HERCULE THOMAS, my only son and heir, I, Julia T. Thomas, have this day given him his share of my estate, and that I shall not claim any of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting. JULIE THOMAS. oct9

NOTICE. I have by schrs. Abbot, in April last, from the lot of 100 Shovels, marked S. H. O. and a keg White Lead. Inquire of J. HERRING. oct9

WANTED. 3000 JUNIPER Rail Road Sleepers. 1000 long, 6 inches thick, and 1000 short, 4 inches thick, and 1000 of 3 inches. Apply to J. HERRING. oct9

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